INQUEST ON PETROLEA MURDER

Florence King Relates How Mother Was Slain.

POST-MORTEM WAS HELD

Evidence To Show That Moore Proposed Marriage, But Was Refused.

Petrolea, July 10. The inquest on the death of Mrs. Fred King, who was shot on Saturday last by Wm. J. Moore, which was resumed tonight by Coroner Calder, brought out some vivid evidence of the tragedy.

Mr. Weir, of Sarnia, acted as crown prosecutor in the absence of Crown Attorney Backe, and the prisoner was represented by Mr. I. Greenlseen.

Mrs. Ashton Simpson, the first witness, who lives across the street from Mr. King, stated that on Saturday morning she heard women screaming, and ran out and saw Mrs. King and one of the girls running out of the front door of their house, followed by Moore. Mrs. King fell on the verandah. The prisoner shot her there. He then took something from his pocket and threw it on the walk. She saw the prisoner give himself up to Mr. Whitlock.

Officer Whitlock.

Special Officer Whitlock was going down to ring the bell at noon on Saturday and had to pass the King residence. Walter McDonald was ahead of him, and he saw him run in. He heard the report of a gun and saw Florence King, who was shot in the wrist, run out, covered with blood. He met the prisoner coming out of the house, and saw him throw down the gun. Mrs. King was lying at the door. He told McDonald to get a doctor. He did not see any bottle, and did not think the prisoner had time of the shot and his arrest. He time of the sot and his arrest. He took the prisoner to the east end lockup and went back to the house and found Mrs. King dead. The prisoner tried to get away, and said: "All right, I done it."

Mrs. Hollifield, eldest daughter of the murdered woman, gave a description of the interior of the house. She was in the dining room when her sister said the prisoner was coming, and her mother told witness to go to the door. Prisoner came into the back door carrying a rifle. He told her to stand back, and fired a shot. She stumbled and fell, and the shot hit her sister Florence. Florence ran out by the front door, followed by Moore. She did not hear any other shots. When she went back the prisoner had been taken away. She saw her mother dying on the verandah, her clothing covered with blood from wounds in the region of the heart. Witness took her up in her arms and she died in five minutes. She could give no reason why he did the shooting, except jealousy. She was never at home when the prisoner made calls on her mother. She was married last February. The prisoner wanted to go with her before her marriage, but she refused. He also wanted to marry her mother.

Story of Florence.

Florence, the daughter of Mrs. King, who was shot in the wrist, said the prisoner came to board with them three months ago, and boarded for six weeks. He left because he got angry because he wanted to marry her mother. The prisoner was annoyed because her mother walked up street with a man named Minor, of Oil City, who is now at Wallaceburg. On Saturday she saw the accused coming up to the house. She heard him make a threat on Friday last. He swore and said: "The whole bunch of you will be in it." On the day of the murder he asked her where her mother was. She then told the story of being shot in the wrist, and finding her mother in her sister's lap when she got back to the house. She also told of seeing Moore arrested by Whitlock.

Walter McDonald, clerk in the post-office, was first at the house after the murder was committed. He was on his way to dinner, when, near the scene of the murder, he heard screams and Mrs. Hollfield shouted, "My mother's shot." Shortly afterwards he heard a shot fired, and on going in shouted at the prisoner, "Hey, what are you doing?" and the accused said, referring to Mrs. King, "You old ——, I'll fix you." When the prisoner was arrested he heard him say, "I'm sorry, but I had to do it." He called a doctor by telephone and went back to the house and saw the murdered woman, who was then dead.

Elizabeth King, the eleven-year old daughter of the murdered woman, corroborated the evidence given by her sisters. She was going uptown on the morning of the murder, and saw the prisoner coming across the flats. She went home and gave the alarm. She did not see him on Friday.

Floyd King, the nineteen year old son of the deceased, told of the dismissal of Moore from his mother's house, where he boarded, on account of bad language. He was out of town when the murder was committed. He saw the prisoner on Saturday, but did not speak to him. He was jealous of the deceased, whom he asked to marry him, but was refused. Judging from the conversation the prisoner had with his mother, he was in love with her. The prisoner said to him that he asked his mother to marry him. The prisoner was not the only boarder at the house. Messrs. Art Hill and James Perkins also boarded there. He had words with his mother over Moore's attentions to her. The family have not heard from the father since he left home last December.

Cross-examined by Mr. Greenlseen. The family came from Gladwin, Mich., to Sarnia, where they lived for six months, then moved to Oil City, and then to Petrolea. His mother was married to Mr. King at Gladwin. Moore came to board with them after his stepfather left. They lived at Owen Sound for eight years before moving to Gladwin, Mich.

Dr. Dunfield presented a written report of the post-mortem examination, held on Saturday evening, as follows: Three wounds in body, one in heart, one in lung, one in spine, any one of which might prove fatal. The bullets were from a 22-calibre revolver. No doubt as to the cause of death. The wounds could not possibly have been self-inflicted. The flesh around the wound on the back was burned. The body was prepared for burial before the post mortem.

To Mr. Greenlseen: Embalming before the post-mortem does not interfere with making a correct post mortem in the case of death from shooting. It would have a different effect if the death was caused from poison.

To Mr. Weir—The bullets were not located. He did not know the prisoner before.

John Henry Scholte, commonly known as Harry King, did not know whether any marriage ceremony had taken place between his mother and King. He never paid any attention to the prisoner while he boarded with his mother. The prisoner told him last spring that he (prisoner) and Mrs. King were to be married.

To Mr. Greenlseen: he said he was married, but his wife and he were separated.

William Dale, druggist, told of the purchase by the prisoner on Friday last of fifteen cents' worth (one ounce), of laudanum, which he said he was going to use in a linament for rheumatism. The poison book with the signature was produced.

Later.

Petrolea, July 10. — At midnight tonight the coroner's jury inquiring into the death of Mrs. Mary King returned the following verdict:

"That Mary Jane King came to her death on Saturday, July 8, at her home in Petrolea by a bullet wound inflicted by one William James Moore."

Moore will appear before a magistrate at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for a preliminary examination.

VICTORIA COLLEGE HIT BY LIGHTNING BOLT

Three Thousand Dollars Damage Done to Toronto Institution.

Toronto, July 11.—Struck by lightning during the electrical storm at 5:30 last evening the handsome tower above the main entrance to Victoria College was very badly damaged by fire and water, and it will cost at least $3,000 to make the necessary repairs. For some time it looked as if the fire would spread to the other sections of the building, but the prompt arrival of the firemen, together with the efficient work of some of the professors and students, prevented any greater damage. The loss is entirely covered by insurance, $200,000 being carried on the building.

DROUGHT BROKEN INGERSOLL REJOICES

The District Berry Crop Will Now Be Saved.

Ingersoll, July 10.—The drought of over a month's duration was broken today, and there is general rejoicing. The excessive heat of the past couple of weeks, coupled with the dry spell, has caused much anxiety amongst the farmers and gardeners. Failure has been staring the berry crop in the face, but it is believed that it has now been saved. Although the showers came from the southeast, reports indicate that in different localities in that direction not a drop of water fell. Yesterday rain fell in surrounding districts and there was quite a downpour on the north side of the town, while on the south side there was a very light sprinkle only. There have been copious showers this afternoon, which it is thought will prove of inestimable value.

THAT PARADE AT HULL

Montreal Orangemen To Join Celebration on the "Twelfth."

Montreal, July 10.—Members of the Prince of Wales Loyal Orange Lodge and other Orangemen of Montreal will proceed to Hull on Wednesday next to take part in the celebration of the two hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

In an interview, Mr. A. G. Ellis, secretary of the Orangemen's Association, explained that there was no intention whatever on the part of his association to hurt anybody's feelings by parading on this occasion, but as the local lodge of the district of Hull had taken the initiative in regard to this demonstration, the members of the order would respond to the invitation of their brethren to join in the celebration.

"There is no reason why we should not parade at Hull, or in any other place in this country, which is free to every faith," Mr. Ellis proceeded, "and I do not see any reason or justification for the Orangemen's decision being misinterpreted just because a large majority of the population are of another faith than ourselves. I am sure no slur is intended. The Loyal Orange Association is incorporated, and we can demand protection there if it should be necessary. I would like it emphasized that it is not the association that has picked out the town of Hull as the scene of the parade, but it is the local lodge that took the initiative. The outside lodges will go there simply as visitors. We expect a big turnout," concluded Mr. Ellis, "and you may be sure that the parade will take place."

OTTAWA TRAGEDIES

Three Residents of the Capital Meet Death by Drowning.

Ottawa, July 10.—Percy W. Ellis, 18 years old, son of Sergt. Peter Ellis, of the Ottawa police force, died of heart failure on Sunday at Norway Bay, Que. He was bathing at the time and suddenly sank without warning. Efforts to resuscitate the body, which was immediately recovered, were futile, and death was pronounced due to heart failure, not drowning.

Two bodies were taken from the Ottawa River today. One was Lorretta Burke, or Mrs. W. A. Sharpe, whose drowning occurred mysteriously five months ago. Two days after the incident a man appeared and said he had secretly married the deceased. Nothing more was heard until this afternoon, when a boy swimming found the body. No inquest will be held, as it is assumed she committed suicide. The second body was that of a man, found among Booth's logs. It is badly decomposed, and at present unidentified.

News came to Ottawa tonight of two drownings at Cochrane this afternoon. Percy J. Hoogle, aged 25, and his friend, George Smith, aged 21, are the unfortunates, both having previously lived in Ottawa, and had joined a party in railway construction work in January. No particulars of the tragedy are given.

Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars or steamships. For sale by all dealers.

THE MINISTER OF MILITIA TO SUCCEED STRATHCONA

Will Return to London as Canadian High Commissioner—E. M. Macdonald Slated for Cabinet.

Ottawa, July 10. — Sir Frederick Borden returned to Ottawa this afternoon, after two months' absence at the coronation. The Minister of Militia is completely recovered from his indisposition in London, which was only of a temporary nature, and not at all serious, as the press reports seemed to indicate.

While, of course, no authoritative announcement can be made pending the consideration of the question by the cabinet council, it is practically certain that Sir Frederick will return to London shortly as Canadian high commissioner, in succession to Lord Strathcona. Sir Frederick's long experience as a cabinet minister, his intimate knowledge of Dominion and Imperial affairs, and his administrative ability and tact eminently fit him for the position of high commissioner. He is possessed of a moderate fortune, and, with Lady Borden, can fittingly fulfill the social duties of the office.

It is understood that the position has been offered to him by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that Sir Frederick will accept.

His successor in the cabinet will, in all probability, be Mr. E. M. Macdonald, M. P. for Pictou, who has long been slated for cabinet preferment.

BOWLING OVER THE AMENDMENTS

Senate Votes Down Proposed Changes to Pact.

AIRSHIP EMPTIES HOUSE

Senators Rush Out Pell-Mell to See Approaching Aeroplane.

Washington, July 10.—This was a day of progress for reciprocity in the Senate. One by one it voted down amendments offered by Senator Cummins, Iowa, and Senator Simmons, North Carolina, both of whom are opposed to the bill. This left the slate clean for Tuesday, when the Bristow or LaFollette amendments will come forward. During the day Senator Bailey, of Texas, a Democrat, offered amendments to the Democratic wool bill sent over from the House, increasing the rate in each instance from 20 to 30 per cent.

There is no chance for amendments to reciprocity. At no time today did the opposition to reciprocity muster more than nineteen votes. The amendment for free flour and grain products went down by 14 to 52. The insurgents gained strength to make their showing nineteen on the proposal of Senator Cummins that the President should have the right to restore the existing tariff rates at any time should he discover that Canada had withdrawn her proposed concessions to the United States.

Some Sensations.

There were three sensations during the day's sweltering heat in the Senate chamber. One came in the debate when the Democrats challenged each other over "who is a Democrat?" Another when Senator Thornton, of Louisiana, announced that he would not participate in a comedy and refused to vote on more amendments, and the third when the announcement of a coming aeroplane emptied the Senate in the midst of a roll call, which the clerks had trouble to complete.

That Canada has a tariff wall and is determined to maintain it against the United States was declared by Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, Republican insurgent, in the Senate today. Senator Clapp appeared to have some grievance against Canada. "Canada never can build up a general manufacturing industry because of the make-up of her country," he said. "She must confine her industrial activities to the east or west.

"Canada never has made and never will make a tariff concession to the United States," roared the Minnesota senator. Then he attempted to show that there was never a bargain, from a jacknife trade to an international agreement, in which each trader did not think he was getting the best of the exchanges.

PREMIER OF DOMINION

Continued From Page One.

on which blazoned forth the words "Quebec's homage to Sir Wilfrid Laurier." In front of the Terrace for its entire length were rows of colored lights, while the Chateau Frontenac and every other vantage point was ablaze with lights and gay with flags and bunting. On the Terrace and for blocks on either side and in the rear thousands of people congregated, who cheered again and again every appearance and word of their leader. On the platform with Sir Wilfrid were a half-dozen of his Cabinet, Sir Lomer Gouin and many of his Cabinet, Mayor Drouin of Quebec, Sir George Garneau, and dozens of prominent Liberals from all over the province.

A number of addresses were presented to Sir Wilfrid, all expressing the loyalty and devotion of the people of this city and province.

The speeches of those who addressed the crowd also contained assurances of the people's support and appreciation of what Sir Wilfrid had accomplished, not only for the City of Quebec, but for the Dominion of Canada and for the whole Empire.

Sir Wilfrid's Speech.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened his speech by expressing the happiness which he felt at being home again, and especially amongst his dear old friends and electors of the City of Champlain. The scene which greeted his eyes was a most familiar one, but there was another which attracted him more; it was the constituency of Quebec East, situated on the banks of the St. Charles River, where for more than thirty years to be precise, thirty-four years last November—he had been loyally acclaimed, and he could see among his auditors some of the same old veterans who had come to greet him as cordially as they had done a quarter of a century ago.

The scene in the vast attendance impressed him vividly, and expressed in eloquent terms the appreciation and the approval of his conduct at the Imperial Conference. It was not only to assist at the Imperial Conference that he had left Canada, accompanied by the Minister of Marine and the Minister of Militia, but also to attend the coronation of his gracious Majesty George V. The coronation ceremony was no ordinary celebration. Its fruits would reach all parts of the civilized world, and the events so brilliantly conducted proved the constancy of British principles and British traditions. In proof of this was the crowning of the present King on the same throne, in the same manner, with the same ceremonies and same rites as Edward the Confessor and the Norman kings.

There was, however, one notable change in the great event. Formerly at such celebrations the nobility, the clergy and the masses assisted, but this time there was another class, a class which until now was ignored. At the coronation of George V. the working classes, the tillers of the soil and the industrial laborers were admitted to Westminster Abbey, the interior of which had witnessed the crowning of more than thirty kings, and stood there on an equal footing with the royalty and the other classes. Freedom and democracy received more recognition in England than in any other part of the world.

The Imperial Conference.

Referring to the Imperial conference Sir Wilfrid said that it was the fourth time he had gone to represent Canada at similar conferences, and he might be permitted to say with pride that on his return from each conference his conduct and the propositions which he had succeeded in having passed were received with satisfaction by the Canadian people. He did not say that his conduct had been unanimously approved, because there was always that class of imperial jingoes who could never be satisfied, and he could say on this occasion without false modesty that he returned with new laurels on his head. He had also succeeded in bringing upon himself the maledictions of the Nationalist jingoes, who, with their imperialist allies, reminded him of the cat and the dog, and he predicted that after the election they would devour each other.

He was perfectly familiar with the attacks directed against him by the Imperialists, having been in London, in the centre of the Empire. So far as the attacks of the Nationalists were concerned, he had not had the opportunity of seeing the newspapers, but he knew them as well as though he had read them. The real cause was that the two parties agreed on one point: that Laurier must be destroyed. He had no fear, however, that they would succeed, and he could foresee that when the slaughter began it would be t': Nationalists who would be devoured by the Imperialists."

Policy Unchanged.

He had taken the same attitude in 1911 as he had in 1907, in 1902 and in 1897; the revindication of his countrymen's rights as British subjects and Canadians, the policy that each country shall govern itself according to the public opinion of the nation. On the occasion of his first visit to England in 1897, he had asked in Canada's name the denouncement of the two treaties, one between England and Germany, and another between England and Belgium, which had been duly accorded, and since then Canada had obtained the right to negotiate her own treaties. There still existed old treaties which dated back one hundred, two hundred and even two hundred and fifty years, in which days Canada did not count much in the Empire. These treaties endangered independence, and were prejudicial to commercial progress. He might say to the praise of the Asquith Government that this state of affairs would soon be remedied.

The recent conference had unanimously adopted the project of creating a committee in which all the Governments in the Empire would be represented, with the object of studying commercial relations, and how they may be ameliorated. The utility of such a committee had been questioned, but commerce between Canada and England had grown so rapidly that many changes were needed. One instance of this was that twenty years ago a condition was imposed upon Canada that all live stock shipped to England must be fat and ready for slaughter. It was maintained that lean cattle exported from this country were diseased. This state of affairs had been strongly protested against on various occasions, but without any satisfactory results for Canada. It was hoped that with the formation of this commission it would be amply proved that there was no disease in Canada's live stock, and this state of affairs would be duly remedied, giving justice to both countries. He had not invented the statement, but it had been said by an eminent English journalist that Canada had come out of the conference greater and more powerful than it was before.

He had returned to Canada, the Premier said, to complete his interrupted work. He returned in excellent health, ready to take up the fight on reciprocity with Canada's neighbors in the United States. (Cheers). It was easy to recognize that the question of reciprocity was not a new one. Quebeckers remembered how the project had been started fifty years ago and had been undertaken by the late Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, both of whom had gone to Washington to settle the matter. He had also gone thirteen years ago, the Premier said, and when no headway could be made with the United States Government he had told Canada's neighbors that the next time they would come to Ottawa. It had come to pass as he predicted; the United States sent commissioners to Ottawa to negotiate a treaty with Canada. It would have been criminal to refuse an offer such as that made by the United States. The Conservatives feared annexation, but, as the farmers of the west truly stated, such a fear was nonsense. He had no proof, but he did not believe that the Canadian manufacturers would oppose reciprocity, for more prosperity for the farmers meant more prosperity for the manufacturers. Proofs were increasing that the jingoes of Imperialism thought that by opposing the movement they could bring about exclusive trade with England. Canada wanted to trade with England, for England was its best market, but this did not mean that Canada did not want to trade with other people. We wanted to trade with all countries of the world and would begin with our neighbors, the Americans. Canadians had faith in commercial liberty, as they had faith in all liberty.

It had been said that a treaty with the United States was the first step towards annexation. We admired the American people, their institutions, their arts, their industries and their movements in all that uplifts mankind, but that did not mean that Canada's autonomy would be sacrificed one iota. Canadians of French origin had never had the idea of annexation to the United States, and it had been truly said by Louis Etienne Tache that the last gun that would be fired in Canada in defence of Great Britain would be fired by a French-Canadian. The adoption of the reciprocity agreement meant increased prosperity to Canada.

Sir Wilfrid then addressed himself to the electors of the city of Quebec, and particularly to those of Quebec East, to those veterans who had supported him so faithfully through those long years which constituted the most glorious period of the Liberal party in Canada. No one would have believed in 1896, when the Liberal Government came into power, that such an era of prosperity was in store. The revenue at that time was $36,000,000. It had since increased to $100,000,000. The commercial revenue was $200,000,000, and it was now $700,000,000. The country had increased by giant steps, and the third transcontinental railway was under construction. The Quebec Bridge, despite the disaster which had befallen it, was being constructed, and would be brought to a successful issue. In 1896 Canada was merely a geographical expression. It was now known in all the countries of the world, and wherever Canadians might travel a warm welcome awaited them.

Referring to himself, Sir Wilfrid said that he did not believe that he would see the completion of his work, but so long as his health lasted he would do his humble part. When the hour should arrive that he would lay down his arms, his colleagues would be there to take them up and to continue the work where he had left off, and bring it to a successful completion. He appealed to the electors of Quebec, to those whom long years had whitened their hairs as his own to follow up the cause, and to the younger generation who walked in the footsteps of their fathers to continue their staunch loyalty as they had done in the past.

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You will notice this in the Men's Clothing and Furnishing Store, in the Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Section on the Second Floor, and throughout the Main Floor, where ladies' requisites in furnishings for your summer comfort are displayed. Linen and Cotton Sale, too, creates much enthusiasm, and many homes are being carpeted from our big Carpet and Rug Sale at handsome savings on the very best qualities, too. Then need you wonder why such activity at this store, even at times when there is general complaint of business lassitude; need we furnish further proof than to remind you that this store shows stocks of merchandise unapproached in fame and diversity of style and fabric?

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The advantage in buying cretonnes here is not only the large variety of colors and combinations, but the large range of designs, which are absolutely new. We show a special assortment of living-room and dining-room Cretonnes that are proving very popular, in the newest shades, which harmonize beautifully with the modern wall papers. If you will just consider the small cost of a pair of side curtains for a bedroom, living-room, den or dining-room, you will not hesitate to add so much effect for such a small outlay. You may secure a real artistic pair of side curtains in cretonne for $2.00 and up.

Dainty and Effective Cretonnes, for bedrooms, in light grounds, all washable, yard.....**25¢, 35¢, 40¢** and **45¢**

Artistic and Serviceable Cretonnes for living-rooms, den or dining-room, in the newest shades and design; great variety at yard .....**25¢, 35¢, 40¢, 45¢, 50¢, 65¢** and **75¢**

These are excellent also for covering bedroom boxes, which we make to your order, in three sizes. **$3.50, $4.50, $6.50**

Choose your own material in colors to suit the surroundings in the room.

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37x70 inches long, each..**45¢** | 82 inch length.....**65¢**
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Size 47½x70 inch.....**$1.00** | Size 52x70 inch **$1.40**

We also carry a combination color, reversible, green one side, cream on the other, in stock sizes, all ready to hand out to you, oil painted, perfect cloth.

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Mexican Palm Hats, 25c. 2½ Ounces.

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Wall Paper Sale. Half Price and Less.

A PLUCKY RESCUE

Chatham, July 10.—While bathing in the Thames on Sunday afternoon Alex. MacFarlane, son of Dr. MacFarlane, fell from a log into the water beyond his depth. He had sunk twice when Norman Thomson, a Boy Scout, aged 16, plunged into the river, and after a hard battle succeeded in bringing MacFarlane to the shore. Thomson is a slight, frail, little fellow, while the rescued lad weighs nearly 170. Thomson had been forbidden by his mother to go into the water. Several men on the bank, fearing a double drowning, urged him to desist.

THE PORCUPINE FIRES

Cobalt, July 10.—From Kelso to the Mattagami River the Porcupine country is a furnace, old and dying fires springing up at every breath of wind, while the intense heat makes the work of the fire fighters almost unendurable. Bush fires sweeping up from the back of the little settlement at Kelso caught the Kelso Hotel and the old Regan House at the south end and immediately began to eat their way north. As there was no means of fighting the flames, they made a clean sweep of the single line of buildings back of the station. These included the store of Paul Dumais, who is also postmaster; a restaurant, the Traders Bank, Frouix's butcher shop, the Catholic Church, and many dwellings and stables. Frank Childs' hardware store was saved, and the hotels where a majority of the Porcupine travellers stay, still stand. It is extremely improbable that the town will ever be rebuilt. An unofficial estimate puts the damage at over $35,000.

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Try for yourself—or in your home, a few doses and see how the bodily system is strengthened and refreshed and how surely and effectively they

Relieve Suffering

Your druggist can supply you; in boxes with helpful directions, 25c.